

## Quick Reference Sheet of Samba Permission Handling

### ♦ Key Samba Config Options (Inside [sharename])

Option	What it Does
path	Filesystem path to share (e.g., <code>/mnt/shared</code> )
writable	Allows writing to share ( <code>yes</code> or <code>no</code> )
read only	Opposite of writable ( <code>yes</code> = deny writing)
browsable	Can the share be seen in network browsing?
valid users	Who can access the share (list of users or <code>@groups</code> )
invalid users	Who is <i>explicitly</i> denied
guest ok	Allow access without login (not recommended for security)
create mask	Sets default permissions for new files (e.g., <code>0664</code> )
directory mask	Sets default permissions for new folders (e.g., <code>0775</code> )
force user	Force all access to use a single system user
force group	Force all access to use a single group

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### ♦ Common Permission Masks

Octal	Meaning	Who can do what
<code>0777</code>	<code>rwxrwxrwx</code>	Everyone, everything
<code>0755</code>	<code>rwxr-xr-x</code>	Owner can write, others read only
<code>0770</code>	<code>rwxrwx---</code>	Owner and group full access
<code>0660</code>	<code>rw-rw----</code>	Owner/group read/write only
<code>0644</code>	<code>rw-r--r--</code>	Owner read/write, others read only

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- ◆ **Pro Tips**

Always set Linux permissions to match Samba expectations!

Samba doesn't override Linux ownership – it works with it.

Use `testparm` to verify `smb.conf` for typos.

Use `smbstatus` to check who's connected.

**Avoid** `guest ok = yes` unless you really mean “open season” on file access.

More Useful Commands:

To show **all storage mount points** in Linux system, use: bash `findmnt`

Alternatively, to see mounts along with filesystem usage: bash `df -h`

To see members of a group: bash `getent group sharedgroup`

*Created entirely by ChatGPT 4o per its suggestion for students. ~B. Carter*